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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/818,168	03/27/2001	Michael A. Munoz	85864	1917
22242	7590	06/20/2006	EXAMINER	
FITCH EVEN TABIN AND FLANNERY 120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET SUITE 1600 CHICAGO, IL 60603-3406			GOTTSCALK, MARTIN A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3626	

DATE MAILED: 06/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/818,168

Applicant(s)

MUNOZ ET AL.

Examiner

Martin A. Gottschalk

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 April 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 22, 23 and 26-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7, 22, 23 and 26-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114.

Applicant's submission filed on 04/14/2006 has been entered.

2. Claims 1-7, 22, 23, and 26-33 are pending. Claims 1-3, 6, 22, 23, and 26-33 are currently amended. Claims 4 and 7 have been previously presented. Claim five is unamended. Claims 8-21, 24, and 25 have been, cancelled.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The rejections applied to claims 27 and 28 in the previous Office Action are hereby withdrawn.

4. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

5. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter

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which applicant regards as the invention. The claim refers to "...all three prompting steps..." of claim 1, but the amended claim 1 does not appear to have exactly three prompting steps, thus it is unclear as to which steps this limitation refers. For the purpose of examination, it will be presumed claim 26 is referring to the first prompting step of claim 1.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

8. Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 22, and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobylevsky et al (US Pat# 6,493,427, hereinafter Kobylevsky) in view of Iliff (US Pat# 6,022,315, hereinafter Iliff).

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A. As per claim 1, Kobylevsky discloses a method of processing a prescription refill request via an interactive voice response system (Kobylevsky: col 6, Ins), the method comprising the steps of:

(a) providing access for a pharmacy to the interactive voice response system (Kobylevsky: col 2, Ins 53-56; Fig 1, note the arrows running between the Central Pharmacy system and the Pharmacy) for obtaining approval of a refill request from a physician (Kobylevsky: col 6, Ins 30-35; col 7, Ins 32-42);

(b) prompting the pharmacy for a first indicator of information including at least one of:

prompting the pharmacy for a pharmacy identification (Kobylevsky: col 4, Ins 35-50; Fig 2, note the field marked 'Pharmacy Name'.

The Examiner considers that pharmacy staff are among those who might be entering the name, and thus would be receiving the prompt.);

prompting the pharmacy for a patient identification;

and

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prompting the pharmacy for identification of a medication  
corresponding to the prescription to be filled.

(c) retrieving from a database a second indicator of the information  
indicated by the first indicator (Kobylevsky: col 4, Ins 51-58, i.e. the  
Examiner considers the imported voice file to be a second indicator  
related to the pharmacy name, the first indicator.);

Kobylevsky fails to explicitly disclose

(part of step b) wherein prompting for information includes audibly  
prompting by reciting a statement of words that describes  
the information;

However this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by the  
teachings of Iliff who discloses an interactive voice response system for obtaining  
and providing medical information (Iliff: abstract), and audibly prompting a user to  
provide information by reciting words to the user (e.g. Iliff: col 18, Ins 44-47; col  
29, Ins 54-57).

Kobylevsky further fails to disclose the features of steps d and e, however  
these features are also taught by Iliff who teaches

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(d) confirming the information by audibly reciting the second indicator of the information to the pharmacy with a statement of words;

and

(e) requesting the user indicate whether or not the second indicator is correct (for steps e and d, see Iliff: col 13, lns 55-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Kobylevsky and Iliff with the motivation of providing greater access to high quality, fast medical service at reasonable cost via a telephone network (Iliff: col 3, lns 7-15).

The same motivation applies to subsequent claims which combine the teachings of Kobylevsky and Iliff, is incorporated therein, and will not be repeated.

B. As per claim 3, Kobylevsky fails to explicitly disclose the features of this claim, however, these features are well known in the art as evidenced by Iliff who teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising at least one of:

the first indicator is a pharmacy phone number and the second indicator is the name of the pharmacy for confirming the pharmacy identification;

the first indicator is at least a portion of a patients name and the second indicator is a full name of the patient for confirming the patient identification (Iliff: col 29, Ins 54-57);

and

the first indicator is a NDC number and the second indicator is at least one of a generic name and a commercial name of the medication for confirming the medication.

C. As per claim 4, Kobylevsky discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising at least one of the steps of:

prompting for the date the prescription was last filled (Kobylevsky: col 7, Ins 57-61. The Examiner considers being required to enter the Rx number to be a form of prompting for the date the prescription was last filled, since the Rx number will have its date associated with it.);

prompting for the identification of the original prescribing physician (Kobylevsky: col 7, Ins 35-42, reads on "...state their full name and phone number...");



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and

prompting for the quantity of the medication (Kobylevsky: col 7, Ins 40-42, reads on "... all relevant information for the...refill authorization..." Also col 7, Ins 57-61. The Examiner considers being required to enter the Rx number to be a form of prompting for the date the prescription was last filled, since the Rx number will have its date associated with it.).

D. As per claim 5, Kobylevsky discloses the method of claim 1, wherein

the prescription refill request is assigned a unique tracking identification (Kobylevsky: col 25, Ins 12-23. The Examiner considers the Rx number to be a unique tracking number)

Kobylevsky fails to disclose the rest of the features of this claim, however, this feature is taught by Iliff who teaches

wherein each response to a prompt is followed by a confirmation of the response (rejected as per the reasons provided for claim 3 above).

E. As per claim 26, Kobylevsky fails to explicitly disclose the features of this claim, however, these features are well known in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Iliff who discloses the method of claim 1, wherein

the first prompting step includes audibly prompting the pharmacy (see section 112 rejection above. Rejected for the same reasons as provided for claim 1.).

F. As per claim 27, Kobylevsky discloses the method of claim 1, further including the steps of

responding to the prompting steps by using a keypad on a telecommunication device (Kobylevsky: col 6, lns 44-47).

G. As per claim 28, the method of claim 1, further comprising the step of confirming at least one of the

pharmacy identification,

patient identification

and

medication by:

providing an audible statement to the pharmacy,

and

prompting for the pharmacy to indicate whether or not the statement is correct (Kobylevsky: col 6, lns 49-58. The Examiner considers "Order Status Verification" to be a form of confirmation of the medication, and further considers this to be an example of providing an audible statement to the pharmacy since the user is using the "Main Voice Menu" for this purpose. The Examiner further considers the user's inquiry about the status of the order to be a form of a prompt to the pharmacy to indicate whether or not the order is ready.).

H. Claim 22 is a system claim which substantially repeats the limitations of claim 1, the corresponding method claim, thus claim 22 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 1.

9. Claims 2, 6, 7, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobylevsky in view of Iliff as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Goetz et al (US Pat# 6,421,650, hereinafter Goetz).

A. As per claim 2, Kobylevsky discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the step of

providing an authorization for the requested refill (Kobylevsky: col 7, Ins 39-42; col 29, Ins 9-22).

Kobylevsky fails to disclose

displaying both a NDC number and the name of the medication to a physician for the requested refill.

However, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Goetz.

Goetz teaches a health care provider inputting a NDC number corresponding to the prescription to be filled to supply necessary information about the medication to the patient (Goetz: col 6, Ins 1-19), and the NDC number being used in physician software to display information about drug interactions (Goetz: col 12, Ins 51-53; Fig 44, items 206 and 212). The drug name is displayed along with the interaction warning (Goetz: fig 23) for the physician to provide authorization for the prescription (Fig 24). It is logical that the physician component, merely as a matter of design choice, could also display the NDC number, acquired from the database providing the information shown in Fig 44.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Goetz within the method of

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Kobylevsky in order to provide patients easy access to complete medical information on a prescription (Goetz: col 1, Ins 64-67).

B. As per claim 6, Kobylevsky discloses the method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

creating a database entry for each prescription refill request (Kobylevsky: col 24, Ins 6-20 and 59-61),

However, Kobylevsky fails to explicitly disclose the method of claim 1, where the database entry for each prescription refill includes:

a NDC identification and a corresponding commercial or generic name of the medication corresponding to the NDC identification, whereby a physician or individual may consider and provide the refill authorization based on the commercial or generic name of the medication.

However, these features are well known in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Goetz.

Goetz teaches a relational database which includes drug names and their corresponding NDC numbers (Goetz: col 15, Ins 32-37; Fig 44, note in particular

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the fields labeled “Drug” and “NDC”). Fig 44, item 212 in particular shows a step where a physician of individual might consider this information.

The motivation to combine the teachings of Goetz within the method of Kobylevsky are the same as provided for claim 2 and is incorporated herein.

C. As per claim 7, Kobylevsky discloses the method of claim 6, further comprising at least one of the steps of:

providing a physician or other user access to the database entry  
(Kobylevsky: col 29, Ins 18-31);

prompting the physician or other user for the confirmation that the  
requested prescription is compatible with other medications, if any,  
prescribed to the patient;

prompting the physician or other user to enter comments (Kobylevsky: col  
7, Ins 42-45);

prompting the physician or other user to indicate approval of the request  
(Kobylevsky: col 7, Ins 36-42, reads on “...prompted by the system to  
<provide> refill authorization.);

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and

prompting the physician or other user to dispatch the indication of approval and corresponding comments, if any, to the requesting pharmacy (same reasons as provided above for the two “prompting...” steps.

D. Claim 23 is a system claim which substantially repeats the limitations of claim 6, the corresponding method claim, thus claim 23 is rejected for the same reasons as claim 6.

10. Claims 29 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobylevsky in view of Goetz.

A. As per claim 29, Kobylevsky discloses a method of processing a prescription refill request comprising the steps of:

(a) audibly prompting a pharmacy (Kobylevsky: col 6, lns 49-52) by a statement of words requesting a first indicator of information related to the refill request (Kobylevsky: col 14, lns 32-38, first indicator is the Rx number);

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(b) providing the information by using a keypad on a telecommunication device (Kobylevsky: col 16, Ins 34-42, i.e. the keyboard can be used to navigate and enter information);

(c) using the first indicator to look up the information (Kobylevsky: col 14, Ins 32-38, first indicator is the Rx number, looks up refill information);

(d) retrieving a second indicator of the information that is different from the first indicator of the information (Kobylevsky: col 14, Ins 32-38, second indicator is the phone number);

(e) confirming the information by providing the pharmacy with an audible statement of words reciting the second indicator of the information (Kobylevsky: col 25, Ins 21-23);

(f) answering whether or not the audible statement is correct by using a keypad (Kobylevsky: col 25, Ins 19-21);

Kobylevsky fails to disclose the remaining feature of this claim, however, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Goetz who discloses



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(g) displaying the information to a physician required to approve or deny the refill request (Goetz: col 12, lns 32-50. The passage teaches a prescribing physician reviewing – i.e. displaying via the “physician’s component” – patient compliance with a treatment regimen approved by the physician.).

The motivation to combine the teachings of Kobylevsky and Goetz are the same as provided for claim 2 above and are incorporated herein.

B. As per claim 33, it recites the method of claim 29 wherein

both a NDC number and the name of the medication is displayed to the physician (rejected as per the reasons provided for the same limitation recited in claim 2 above).

11. Claims 30-32 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kobylevsky in view of Goetz as applied to claim 29 above and further in view of Pilarczyk (US Pat# 4,766,542).

A. As per claims 30-32, Kobylevsky and Goetz disclose methods and systems comprising databases which further comprise complete information regarding a pharmacy, a patient, and a prescription, such information comprising for example:

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(claim 30) the pharmacy's phone number

and

the name of the pharmacy (for both features, see Kobylevsky: col 23, Ins 15-39; Fig 2, the field labeled "Pharmacy Name");

(claim 31) the patient's full name (Kobylevsky: col 7, Ins 39-42; col 20, Ins 31-32);

(claim 32) the NDC number for the medication (Goetz: col 15, Ins 32-37)

and

the name of the medication being prescribed (e.g. Goetz: Fig 21, i.e. "Canderill").

Kobylevsky and Goetz fail to explicitly teach accessing such information in a database and converting it into an audible message. However, this feature is well known in the art as evidenced by the teachings of Pilarczyk. Pilarczyk teaches a method and system incorporating a speech synthesizer that takes as input prescription-related information (Pilarczyk: col 1, ln 67 to col 2, ln 2; Fig 1,

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item 18) so as to provide audible output regarding refill information (Pilarczyk: col 3, lns 56-67). Pilarczyk further teaches that commercially available speech synthesis systems are old and well known (Pilarczyk: col 4, ln 46 to col 5, ln 15), and describes in detail the operation of such a system (Pilarczyk: col 7, ln 40 to col 9, lns 68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the teachings of Pilarczyk with the collective teachings of Kobylevsky and Goetz with the motivation of providing greater assurance a patient obtains the full prescribed number of doses of a drug, encouraging greater patient compliance with a prescription regimen, and promoting increased return business to a pharmacy from a patient (Pilarczyk: col 1, lns 14-50).

### ***Response to Arguments***

12. Applicant's arguments beginning on pg 7 of the current Request for Continued Examination have been considered but are found to be non-persuasive. The arguments are addressed in the order in which they appear.

13. Applicant's arguments on pg 7, fourth paragraph with respect to claims 1 and 22 and their dependent claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

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14. In the last paragraph on pg 7, Applicant appears to argue there is no motivation to combine the Goetz reference with the other references. The Examiner respectfully disagrees and refers Applicant to the motivation provided in the rejection of claim 2 above.

15. On pg 8, last paragraph, with respect to claims 29-33, Applicant appears to argue that the newly amended claims overcome the previous rejections. The Examiner respectfully disagrees and refers Applicant to the reasons provided above in the rejections of these claims.

### ***Conclusion***

16. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Martin A. Gottschalk whose telephone number is (571) 272-7030. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs 8:30 -6 and alternate Fri 8:30 - 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on (571) 272-6776. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



MG  
05/26/2006



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**PATENT EXAMINER**